## **IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH**

Our Despatches from Montgomery, Mobile, Macon, Augusta, Columbia, Charleston, Richmond, Tallabasse and Washington.

The Excitement Increasing in the Southern States.

The South Carolina Banks Authorized to Suspend Specie Payments.

State Conventions to be Held Immediately.

RESIGNATION OF SENATORS TOO VIBS AND CHESNUT,

Measures of Retaliation Against the Morthern Wullifying States to be Adopted in Georgia.

PAILURE OF EFFORTS TO POSTPONE SECESSION

Organization of Military Forces in Alabama.

Pacificatory Movements of the Republicans.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. MOCKEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CHESNUT—ASSISTANCE FROM EUROPEAN

COLUMBIA, NOV. 10, 1860. in the Senate to day, Mr. Marshall, from the Military Committee, reported a bill providing for the immediate he special order for Monday.

The President stated that the following communication

COLUMNIA, NOV. 10, 1860. SENATE:—
I herewith resign the appointment of United State senator from South Carolina. JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.

The reading of the letter was followed by applause.

The Senate concurred in the House resolutions fixing November 21 as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and recommending other Southern States to do likewise. The House accepted enthusiastically Mr. Chusnut's

A bill passed authorizing the banks to suspend speci

and after a prolonged discussion, and the adoption of amendments fixing the time of electing delegates on De-cember 6, and the time for the Convention meeting on

The Senate, in night semion, concurred with the House nded passed unanimously.

et of early seccesion. The State flag—a red star, hite ground—is waving from all public places.

The resigned federal officials were sent here as a comnittee from the Charleston resistance meeting, and were received triumphantly at the cars. There was a grea Minute Men demoust ration to nightin their honor.

Despatches received here from diplomatic sources are and to contain assurances of the readiness of the Eq. Foan Powers to racognise the independent cotton sove

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

COLUMINA, S. C., Nov. 10, 1860 On the opening of the House of Assembly to day for business, the Speaker announced that he had received a communication from Mr. Cheenut, resigning his position

Mr. WRALBY offered a resolution that the resignation be

uid be regarded with regret, could now be only recog nized as an act of loyal devotion to South Carolina. Ways and Means, recommending a bill for the postpone

gold and allver to two-thirds of their issue. This report was unanimously adopted.

The necessity of prompt action for the relief of the

bills from the surrounding States, and demands for spec-are almost bourly made.

Mr. Aldruce made a report from the Committee or Federal Belations, making amendments to the Senate bil Federal Relations, making amenaments to the Senate out calling a Convention of the people, by inserting that an election be held on the 6th of December instead of the 6th of January, and that the Convention meet on the 17th of December instead of the 16th of January.

ed more time to canvass toe Senate bill.

the upper country wanted more time.

Mr. Winsmith interrupted with resolutions relating t

seciaring the opinion of South Carolina and inviting cooperation. These resolutions were tabled.

troduced, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, and a discussion ensued on Mr. Aldrich's report

The resolutions from the Char eston meeting were in

At the conclusion of the debate the question was put

Mr. Aldrich said that all had favored the Senate's bill

but the developments the last twenty-four hours had brought out made decided action necessary. Telegraph messages are constantly arriving, calling on us to act. Mesers. Boylston, Cunningham, Thompson and Black followed in eloquent speeches.

A vote was then taken by aver and nose, when the bill

calling for a Convention was unanimously passed, the whole number present (one hundred and seventeen)

te Senate met at seven o'clock this evening to a convention. Forty-one Serators were present, and all of them voted in favor of the bill as smended; so it was passed. led that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas

and Mississippi will go with South Carolina.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Toombs as a Sena tor of the United States from Georgia is balled with the

greatest onthusiasm here.

Nr. Simonton offered a resolution in the Senate that the

Governor be requested to raise ten thousand volunteers. This resolution will be considered on Monday. the Congaree House, numbering over two thousand men

down the main streets and making a grand display of Judge Magrath and Mesers. Connor, Colcock and Cun-

not be in the van of her sinter States. He was not there to prove to them the right to seconds. She had the right secode. The people may she has, the Legislature mays the government at Washington abould may she has not the right, then let the government prove it by taking the

ne wished to see one more in it, and that was Abraham Lincoln. He would take him by the hand and bring him to the platform and tell him to look upon that great crowd, and then ask him if he ever expected to wave his Presidential sceptre over the heads of that people. "Honest Abe," he knew, with downcast eyes would an

ENTHUSIASM IN CHARLESTON.

ared a salute to night in front of the Mercury office, un-der the palmetto flag, on the passage of the Convention bill. There is great enthusiasm. All are for prompt so

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

NEARLY THE WHOLE STATE FOR SECESSION—THE GOVERNOR TO CALL A CONVENTION—THE MILITARY

Governor Moore is absent from the capital. On his re-turn he will issue an address to the people stating the time at which he will call the convention. He thinks that under the instructions of the last Legislature he is orized to call a convention until the Presidential

2. Be it further resolved, That said Convention shall assemble at the State Capitol on the Monday following said election.

3. Be it further resolved. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soos as possible, to issue writs of election to the Sheriffs of the several counties, commanding them to hold an election on said Monday so designated by the Governor, as provided for in these joint resolutions, for the choosing of as many delegates from each county to said convention as the several counties shall be entitled to members in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and said election shall be held at the usual places of voting in the respective counties, and the polls shall be opened underly the rules and regulations now governing the election of members to the General Assembly of this State, and said election shall be governed in all respects by the laws them in existence regulating the election of members to the General Assembly, and the persons elected therest as delegates thall be returned in like manner, and the pay, both milesge and per diem, of the delegates to said convention, and the several officers thereof, shall be the same as that fixed by law for the members and officers of the said House of Representatives.

4. Be it further Resolved, That cooles of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor as soon as possible to our Sanstors and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of our stater states of the South.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. D. RATHER, President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1860.

ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor.

Approved February 24, 1860.
ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor. All parties here will unite in sending disunion mos the Convention. In Morthern Alabama the contest will Our citizens are all unanimous for disunion. A plan for

The city of Mobile will be against seccesion, but nine

Supreme Court Judges, Circuit Judges, both the Senators

A meeting of the leading politicians of the State of all parties has just been held, and resolved to insist upon an

will undoubtedly recede from his first position and call a Convention forthwith. No other course will satisfy the people.

Mr. Yancey is speaking here this evening to a large and suthusiastic crowd of people, who have assembled at

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday refused to fix a day for the election of a United States Scantor to succeed Affred Iverson, agreeing to postpone the ballot until the

action of the State is determined.

A bill, calling a Convention of the people, will pass in a Sepator Toombs, now at Milledgeville, has avowed his

March. His term does not expire till 1865. The Retaliatory bill will come up in the House on its third reading next Tuesday. It provides a tax of twenty-tive per cent on all goods from States which have nullified

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR TOOMES MASS MEETING OF

Accurra, Nov. 10, 1860.
Senator Toombe has resigned his sent in the united

States Senate.

A large meeting of the citizens was held in the Co

Chamber this afternoon, Mayor Blodgett presiding.

The Mayor stated that he had received information two of our citizens had been notified to leave by unau consider whether we should protect ourselves by uphold-ng the laws for the preservation of order, or allow an anauthorized body of men to take the law out of ou

John K. Jackson moved that a committee of 'wenty one be appointed to prepare a series of resolutions. The Chairman selected a respectable and induential committee, who reported the following:—
Resolved, That we live under a government of law, and that it is the bounden duty of every good citizen to see all our rights respected and all our wrongs specify redressed in the forms provided by law.

Resolved, That the genius of our institutions forther pointment of a citizen without a fair trial by Jury.

Resolved, That the assumption by individuals, however influential and respectable, of any powers of government is subversive of all civil liberty, and that its tendencies are failal to the vital interests of the community.

Resolved. That if the existing laws are insufficient for the protection of the rights of our citizens, the proper source is to apply to the Legislators to amend and modify them as the interests of society may require. neeting, which was addressed by Colonels Cumming

Conservative sentiments generally prevailed.

The resolutions, as announced, were adopted. MEETING OF THE SECRESIONISTS.

meeting here to night.

The Savannah resolutions have been unanimously adopted, after being amended, as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the

This resolution was received with loud and prolonged

Reso ved. That the thanks of the people of the South are due to the brave and gallant men of the North who attempted to rol. back the tide of fanaticism at the recent election.

Resolved, That this meeting is piedged to submit to a rate of taxation to raise a million of dollars to arm and organize the initiary of the State.

A further resolution was then adopted, condemning the ction of the citizens' meeting this afternoon, and declaring that the resolutions adopted by that meeting did

Colonel Anderson, of Savannah, is now addressing the meeting, arguing in favor of decided and immediate action by the people of the South.

The most intense excitement prevails.

THE LATEST.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10—11 P. M.
The meeting of the Minute Men has just adjourned. The speeches made were very snima ing and exciting

The people here are greatly rejoiced to hear that South Carolina has unanimously passed the Convention bill. THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10, 1860. will secode forthwith. Efforts are being made to induce them to submate the action of a conference of the South-ern States, but they refuse, their policy being to accom-

plish their purpose before Lincoln gets into office.

The submissionists here, seeing they cannot resist the current of popular indignation in the South, are disposed to favor a Southern conference with a view to obtain further guarantees for slavery, and remove the question altogether from Congress. They are disposed also to favor the admission of Northern delegates, in order to give a constitutional phase to the adjustment.

the secession of South Carolina, Georgia and other States I have no doub, however, but that a conference will ut timately be held, and upon its deliberations will depend the issue of Union or disunion. If it fails to obtain the required guarantees the whole South will instantly so-

Affairs continue in a very unsettled condition. Doubt

THE ENROLMENT OF MINUTE MEN AT NEW

New Orleans, Nov. 9, 1860. Piscards are posted all about the city, calling a conven

pared a resolution requesting the Governor to call the Legislature into session. Blue cockades are worn by a

TALLAHASSER, Nov. 8, via Columbus, Nov. 10, 1860. The clouds are lowering. There is a profound sensation amongst our people. The Legislature will undoubtedly call a convention of the people to devise some

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1980. Numerous despatches from different parts of every large numbers of persons in those regions ready to fly to arms. On hearing of Lincoln's election all those who, in their own phrase, would "rather fight than est," are putting on the disuniou cockades, beating drums, displaying the lone s'ar banner, &c., &c. Their manifestes are com-pounded of plain truth, real good sense, fine talk, and not gredients, they would be superior State papers, and even

passion and display. From these latter the administration bears, as well as from the more ciamorous and exaggerating sources. The former are beard most loudly and frequently just now, but they ought not on that account to be regarded as the exponents of doctrines which are most widely spread or most genecertainly be most unpatriotic, unjust and unwise to igpeople in those States sympathize, for the sake of pro-

and irradicable sentiment in the hearts of the people, even of the secoding States. Letters from every one of cet as little favored by the really great minds of

and many persons think that the sooner she goes out the better. She has been the profite cause of trouble for a long series of years. Calhoun gave her all her conse statesman fit to lead herself, much less the Union. A State cannot, in these days, live on the heritage of the most renowned antecedents. Every State must have men the lead of others who better understand the times, her ear this with reluctance and regret, but the times demand plain speaking; and, as a Southron, I do not choose to sacrifice my section to the whims of South Carolina.

House, as one o'clock. This occurrence leaked out, and, of course, all sorts of rumors were circulated as to the subjects of their deliberations. But it was really one of the most quiet and purely business meetings ever heid. Politics are not all that public men have to do. The administration of the departments is a much more import-ant matter, and the President to-day was laboriously

with reference to his annual message.

Wassington, Nov. 10, 1860

An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was held this morning, for the purpose it is understood, of consider-ing the present alarming condition of affairs at the South. Federal officers continue to forward their resignations. vacant, such as Collectors, Deputy Sub-Treasurers and Postmasters; and it is to meet these, and other difficulties and troubles that are following in quick succession, that the President has called his advisors together. Whether the President can do anything which will allay the ex-citement is questionable. Whether he will attempt to do arything, in the present excited and exasperated state of the Southern people, is also questionable. It has been reggested that he might call a convention of all the States, to meet at some central point—say Independence berately considering the momentous questions and vital issues involved. Jefferson, during his afministration, suggested a convention of all the States for the purpose of onsidering and discussing the question of dissolution.

preparing an able document, in which he will urge the conservative people, North and South, to come to the

dernicod to be the consideration of this important docu-ment. It is a noticeable fact that the President and Cabistate of affairs in the South. The crisis is upon us. Are

says that the speculations in the black republican paper in regard to Lincoln's Cabine: are the merest twaddle.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I enclose a despatch which I have just received from the Treesurer of the State of North Carolina. Very re-

The despatch to the New York papers, dated Raieigh, N. C., Nov. 7, beginning with "The Governor and Coun-

RALEIGH, Nov. 10, 1860.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.]

We will have trouble, and there's no use in shutting our eyes to it; but we feel assured that the old "North State" will stand firm, and whatever may be her determination, that the sell act for heralf and not for the "cotton States"

minstion, that the cell act for herself and not for the "cotton States"

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

The election of Lincoln is a serious thing. It means all the insult for the present, and all the injury for the future, that such an act can do. We doubt if too gloomy or too serious a view can be taken of this event.

Criminations and recriminations will do little good. We may all know that this event has been helped onthis recovered to the continuous contents movement at the North has been encouraged and invited, by the assurances from influential parties at the South that the Northern sectionalists might elect their Northern sectional abolition President, and said parties would still be their very obedient, humble servante. All this we can see, and can deplore the results now apparent to us. But we cannot recall the past or undo the evisit to which its errors have given rise. We can only look to the future and provide some real guarantees for our safety said our hoose. We are without such now.

It will be matter of grave consideration for our Legislature how this position of affairs should be met. It is not ours now to make any suggestions upon this subject, save this, that if only half way measures are to be adopted, it would be better to adopt none at all. If only talking is to be recreted to, we go decidedly against talking at all. We have had tee much of that already. For anything in the way of true and earnest action we must have due respect; with any thing short of this we have no concern.

[From the Raleigh (N. E.) Press.]

spect; with anything short of this we have no concern.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Press 1

The die is cast. The deed is dore, and we have only to await the news of the great result. If Lincoln be elected, we cannot nor will we pretend to foreteil the effect it will produce. A dissolution of the Union may speedily fellow. We cannot tell. We hope he has been defeated, and that our country may soon subside into its usual quit and presperous condition. If he has succeeded, there is so man South who will not affirm that his triumph is not the triumph of the "irrepressible conflict" over equality in the States, and over the rights of the seuth.

THE FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA. PACIFICATORY MEETINGS OF THE REPUBLICANS IN PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1860. Ward Defenders," adopted resolutions tendering their services to Abraham Lincoln to support him in his claims to the Presidency, against any opposition that might be made by the Minute Fen of the South. This action ere ated considerable excitement among the party leaders,

on the Freedency, against any opposition that might be made by the Minter Fenn of the South. This action can be discovered and the continuents of the continuents among the party leaders, who were divided in their opinions respecting the expediency of such action.

There was a large meeting of the Continental Cub this evening, as it was understood that some over-readous members intended to force the adoption of similar resolutions. Fursuals and temperature of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the more politic leaders. Immediately on the opening of the more politic leaders. In which, without alluding cirrectly to this attempt to coarec the South, he contended that now, in the time of victory, the party should act with becoming dignity. They have no coase for adding in this semblance of strict. He believed there was a strong conservative feeling to the South, which was evidenced by the large vote given bear there for Bell and Douglas. Abraham Lincolon will disappoint none but knaves. He will give us a pure government that the control of his country. Pennsylvanian could ecide the section of his country from party vanish and decided the section, and return the strife, now, when the election is over, we have no design the state of the south results assured, then, that she has no cause to fear for no Pennsylvanian could ever pusa Mount Vernou with the strife, now, when the election is over, we have no feeling against any human being on this continent—that the matter of the south received.

He was followed by John D. Walson, of the North American, who supported him. He contended that the North steaded con not an intended the other of circumstances, he contended, would not allow of dissolution. It is tide for us, then, to take any trouble about it. Let be south Carolitanes go shead. They are caturally excited. If he (Mr. Watson) was

all the slaves, he would be the same as they are nowjust as ripe for resistance. Immediate emancipation was a word which in their minds implied rapine, murder and iceolation. But it was not the purpose of the republican

Very moderate conservative, Union-loving, anti-rec-tional resolutions, were then adopted. Thus the attempt to form the republican clubs of this city into a posse for the support of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair

OUR BARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISHURG, Pa., Nov. 9, 1860 Lincoln Not Elected by a Popular Majaray—The Injunior and Impossibility of a Third Consecutive Democratic Administration—The Increased Republican Vote of Penn sylvania—Democracy Not Retrograded—Analysis of the Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Vote—The Late Election Not a Republican Victory—The South and In Host of Northern Friends—Why It Should Not Leave the Union, do. You have certainly come up nobly to the support of the South, and your great city of the Empire State has stood by the slave States with a most sturdy enthusiasm.

This being the case, have the Southern States a right to desert their Northern friends, who number hundreds of thousands of freemen? That the slave States have been treated unkindly by a majority of the population of have a right to ask them why they so angrily turn their backs upon their champions in the free States? will come when we will right the ship again.

lican party that has carried the day. It is the opposi tion, composed of all kinds of factions and fragments of factions, that have combined to possess themselves of the for eight consecutive years, and the propie's party, the black republican party, and the disappointed democrats under the Buchanan administration, have joined heart and an-opposition President into the White House. It is customary for the different parties to hold the administration of the Union for only four years at a time. Therefore, after eight years' possession, it was impossible for democrats to keep the offices of the national government any longer. I once saked, three montas before the meeting of the Convention, with these facts in my mind, who was the man that would be willing to stand a candidate, even of the united democracy, for the Presidency. It was self-avident to me that it was impossible for the democracy to win the Presidency a third time. I present this view of the contest that our Southern friends should have a convincing argument to show that it was not within the true bounds of reason to believe we could win. The desire for office, combined with a desire for change, was a wave of so much potency that it could not be arrested in its coward career. Many men in the South imagine that a great change has taken place in the democratic party here since the election of Governor Facker; but I don't believe there is one more black republican in Pennsylvania, except from the increase of population, than voted when Mr. Packer was elected. Then there were three candidates in Pennsylvania, candidates, that the democratic in Pennsylvania, that the democratic of the opposition, they running two candidates, that the democratis elected Governor Packer.

Governor Pollo & ran three years before against Governor Bigher, and beat him about forty thousand. The opposition then ran only a single candidates. So with Gurits and Foster, the opposition united upon Curlin and triumphed over Mr. Foster by thirty two thousand. It is important that our friends South should look at this aspect of the wings coalesce with the black republicans and the zone headed democrate, it is not possible for the democratic candidate, would succeed? Many thought that was possible, as it was generally given out that the Bell Everett party would poil a large veto in omary for the different parties to hold the administration

37.471.

Let the South pause and count, after the returns come in, the immense host of friends they have in the white States, who will not only vote to sustain their rights, but, if needs be, defend them.

We are the true friends of the Union, and we cannot a comfort of our Southern friends.

We are the true friends of the Union, and we cannot a ford to lose the aid and comfort of our Southern friends of instanding by it. As things now are, the hundreds of thousands who are on the side of the slave States, and who live in the white States, are so many efficient champions in their defence. But then the South must remain in the Union. St. Paul said on one occasion, when so me men were about leaving his voxed in a storm, "Except these men abide in the ship we cannot be raved." So we say of the South, if they leave the Union will be dissolved. It is in time of greatest peril that men show true courage by meeting the dangers and triumphing over them. Will the gallant South leave us in the midst of a great political tempest?

VIRGINIA.

THE RIGHT, THE PRACTICABILITY AND THE POLICY OF SECESSION.

[From the Richmond Wing (Union), Nov. 9.]

The hereay now so rife that the right to second was reserved by the States, in entering into the federal compact, and the delusion that second may be accomplished peacefully, have furnished a thome for our contemporary of the New Orleans Picayene, which it is discussing ably, clearly and philosophically. The Picayene taxes no part in merely partisan contests, and is, therefore, free to consider this subject from an unprejudiced point of view. It appeals to the annals of history to attest that no intence has ever occurred of change in the allegiance of any State or people, or any section of a nation, without a recort to arma. Society, it says, under whatever form it be organized, so lears the effect of sudden political change and rulers, whatever be the tenure of their power, so love the possession of authority, that even different races, uncongenial in character, religion, habits of thought and means of happiness, once even unwillingly bound tegetter in common featity to one exceutive head, cannot break the mosaic government thus constituted into its brightal elements, giving them liberty for rearrangement on the principle of natural and national safinity, except by a terrible convalidor that spreads ruin and decolation in its path. The government of the United States, though unlike any other in its machinery, has provided no means of escaping this issue of blood, when any of its constituent parts desire to assume independence.

whose memory she reveres, she believes that, compared to hisunion, all other evils yet experienced are light, be cause that brings with it an accumulation of all.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[From the Kachmona Dispatch (neutral), Nov. 9 ]
It is at least a matter of congratulation that the painful and lamertable Presidential canvass just concluded has some to an end. When we looked to the North we found a party organized upon a rentiment of hossility to the reach system of the South, and sustaining a nonlinee for the first office in the Union upon the one loss of oncompromising war upon Southern rights. A mong the partisans of that nomines was an immense body of men who were disciplined and crified as soldiers, and bore the name of John Brown's Kanzas band of fanatios, cutthroats and horsefusalers, vir. "Wide Awakes." Every incident of the campaign of this forious and fanatical party, led on by the arch traitor Seward and his confoderates, was indicative of haired and vindictiveness towards the south. All sense of obligation to the constitution and the laws—all the feelings of reciprocal affection be twen the people of the North and the South, as escendants alike of ancestors who perilled their blood and treasure for the rights and libertice we onjoy; all regard for the ties of sympathy and interest, the policy of the commen defence and general welfare on which the Union itself was founded under an agreement of the sovereign States were utterly ignored, and the wild fury of party and determination to esize power and the perquisites of office by banding together every element of hostility to the South, road the hour, and reason and right gave way to the more will of numerical power.

When we turned to the South we beheld a scene of discort without precedent in its history. The several parties arrayed there against one another were bitter in their demunications of each other, and active in the raising and pressing of issues that were untimely and injurious in their demunications of each other, and active in the r

wert.

We can now take time to consider. Inexperienced and hot headed young gentlemen who have intemperately and recklesity pressed impracticable issues may now have learned to redect and draw leasons of window, we hope from the errors which they have committed. Elder gentlemen, somewhat waspers and exasperated, whose lives have brought them more gray hairs than discretion, may, for a while, eccupy themselves in the same profitable self-examination, though we fear not with the same chances of benefit that are enjoyed by their younger cotemporaties.

The election of Abraham Lincoln has indeed put this country in perfl. With him comes that caizonity which we will be properly of the State of this Union to receive the inalienable right of a State of this Union to receive the inalienable right of a State of this Union to receive the malienable right of a State of this Union to receive the malienable right of a State of the Union in twam, viz.—a sectional party in one division of the Union founded on issues bostile to the people of the other, exizing the reigns of government and citating reiers to the nation. He saw in this an our rage—an allenation of the allection and sympathies of the States—whigh, noncer or later, would dissolve the Union. He was right. It can only be a question of time. Two people who are thus led to hate one another, and astroughe against each other, cannot long continue to live together under the same government. Mr. Filimore, who has allied the seat first occupied by Washington, pronounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triumph of the sectional party at the North nounced the triu

exercise of tyrenny that makes submission a state of vas-

exercise of tyranny that makes submission a state of vassalage.

Yet while we consider the continuation of the black
republican crusade against the South as iscompatible
with the existence of the Union, we trust that the South
will forbear at this time to take any extreme measure.
Not that we wait for an "overt act." We do not "wait
for a sign." The outrage perpetrated is great, and cannot be wiped out by the failure of Liscola to commit an
"overt act." But there are reasons why we should wait
and try to preserve this powerful usion of States, in spite
of fanaticism and the unchivarious and userquatious, and
the low and deprayed instincts which govern the great
body of the leaders of the black republican party at the
North.

It is at least a reasonable conjecture that Liscola owes
his elevation to the Presidency to the divisions and discorts of those who are opposed to him and his party.
These whore delinquency we may tous rationally conclude has produced this deplorable result, ought not
to break up the Union for their own fault. Besides,
we of the South ree at the North an immense body
of faithful citizens, who constitute large minorities in
every black republican State, who have siruggled with
surfailering constancy against the baleful power of
the party which hangs like a black cloud over the
fate of the ration. They have been true to the constitution and to their fellow citizens of the South. Ought we
not, for their sakes—who have been true where it costs
something to be true—to wait and struggle with them a
while longer, trusting that they may yet rule the North
through accessions to their ranks from the sober second
thought of masses of misled honest men, who have foliowed the delinive lights of the fanatics and the unprincipled demagogues who direct the fell agitation in the
free States' May we not argue that this would be wise
and considerate, and that the South may with justice to
herrelf pursue this course? May we not hope that it will, and that the
reason of the course of the fanatics

CONSERVATISM IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Alexan aris Gazette, Nov. 9]

Our calculation is, that of the whole vote given in Virginis, at the recent Presidential election, nearly every man who voted for Bell and Everett, nearly every man who voted for Dosglas, and two-thirds of those who voted for Breckinridge, are opposed to revolutionary or seccasion movements at this time, for the mere reason of Lincoln's election. They are opposed to all rash, precipitate and reckless action.

evenings since. The Creams stetches the concluding portion of his address as follows—

On the subject of the charge of disunton, the bonorable
gentleman remarked that in his State there was not one
person to be found who would disrupt the Union. We
want to conserve it by protecting the rights of the people. But whenever the government shall be in the hands
of Abraham Lincoln, the Union will be dissolved. I am
not here to tell you what to do, my fellow citizens, but
by banding together you can sustain yourselvee. He ready
to jump into each other's bosoms, as it were, and if Lincoin becomes Prusident, it is in that emergency more impertant to us than if Doughas, or Bell, or Breckinridge get
only one or more votes than the other, that you
be united. What is to be done! some say. Walt,
others reply. I won't wait—I will resist. (Cheers.)
I have no right to dictate to Louisians, but I have
a right to speak of Mississipp and what she will do, and
when it is to be some. Louisians may do as she pleaser.
I sak to have no man committed to my opinions. All I do
is to try and enforce these opinions in my own State. In
the event of Lincoln's election, I shall advise the Governor of the State of Mississippi to convene the Legislature;
I shall advise the Legislature to call a convention of the
spirit of their ferefathers, in the defence of right and justice. The hour of threats and oppression has grown into
folness in the North, and it would not be surprising to
see the Yankees actuated by the same desire to whip us
into subjection that animated King Goorge IV. But letthem come; never did the Stritah, at New Orteans, have
a blooder job with General Jackson than would those.

Yankees have with us. Many a Jackson would spring
forth, Minerya like, to defend the rights of the South.
All we now ask is, equal rights under the constitution,
and if we get not these, I advise you to resistance.

SECENSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Mobile Mercury at Enterprise,
We and the discount of the register of the objec